The Millheim Journal.

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A. HARTER,

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ADVERTISE IN THE

Millheim Journal.

RATES ON APPLICATION.

A MOTHER'S HEART.

A little dreaming, such as mothers know;
A little lingering over dainty things;
A happy heart, wherein hope all aglow
Stirs like a bird at dawn that wakes and sings—
And that is all.

A little clasping to her yearning breast;
A little musing over future years;
A heart that prays, "Dear Lord, Thou knowest best,
But spare my flower life's bitterest rain of tears;"
And that is all.

A little spirit speeding through the night;
A little home grown lonely, dark and chill;
A sad heart, groping blindly for the light;
A little snow-clad grave beneath the hill—
And that is all.

A little gathering of life's broken thread;
A little patience keeping back the tears;
A heart that sings, "Thy darling is not dead,
God keeps us safe through His eternal years"—
And that is all.

THE BRAKEMAN'S STORY.

A rough-looking man? Yes, perhaps I am. We ain't all of us responsible for our outside husk, no more than a horse-chestnut or a hazel-nut is. The kind of life I lead can't be lived in white kid gloves and dress coats. I wasn't brought up with many advantages, and I'm only a brakeman on the Rensselaer and Saratoga line. Old Jones was telling you about me, was he, sir? He'd better hold his tongue. There's more profitable subjects of conversation than I am. But old Jones means well enough, and if he told you to ask me how that stripe of white hair came on my black mane, I ain't the man to go back on him. Oh, you needn't beg my pardon, sir! I don't mind talking about it now, though the time was when I couldn't speak of it without a big lump coming in my throat.

We hadn't been married long, Polly and me, when it happened. Polly was as trim, bright-eyed slip of a girl as ever you'd wish to see. She was one of the waitresses in the Albany lunch room; and the first time I ever set eyes upon her I made up my mind to make that girl my wife. So, when they raised my wages, I took heart and asked her if she would have them with me, with a wedding-ring thrown into the bargain.

"Do you really mean it, Jake?" said she, looking me full in the face, with those dark blue eyes of hers, that are like the skies at night.

"I do really mean it, Polly," said I.

"Then," said she, putting both her hands in mine, "I'll trust you. I've no living relation to advise me, so I can only take counsel with my own heart."

So we were married. I rented a little one-story house, under the hill on the height, that overlooked the Hudson—a cozy place with a good-sized wood-pile at the rear, for winter meant winter in those parts, and the snow used to be drifted up even with our door-yard fence many and many a cold gray morning. And everything went smooth until Polly began to object to my mates at the White Blackbird, and the Saturday evenings I spent with the boys, after my train was safely run onto the side track at the junction.

"Why, Polly, girl," said I, where's the harm? A man can't live by himself, like an oyster in its shell, and a social glass never yet harmed any one."

"No," said Polly, "not a social glass, Jake, but the habit. And if you would only put every five-cent piece that you spend for liquor into little Bertie's tiny savings bank—"

"Pshaw!" said I. "I'm not a drunkard, and I never mean to become one. And no one likes to be preached to by his wife, Polly. Remember that my girl, and you'll save yourself a deal of trouble."

I kissed her, and went away. But that was the beginning of the little, grave shadow that grew on my Polly's face, like a creeping fog over the hills, and that she has never got rid of since.

It was a sore point between us—what the politicians called a vexed question. I felt that Polly was always watching me; and I didn't choose to be put in leading-strings by a woman. So—I shame to say it—I went to the White Blackbird oftener than ever, and I didn't always count the glasses of beer that I drank, and once or twice, of a particularly cold night, I let myself be persuaded into drinking something stronger than beer; and my brain wasn't the kind that could stand liquid fire with impunity. And Polly cried, and I lost my temper, and—well I don't like to think of all these things now. Thank goodness they're over and gone!

That afternoon, as I stood on the back platform of my car, with my arms folded and my eyes fixed on the snowy waste of flat fields through which the iron track seemed to extend itself like an endless black serpent, I looked my own life in the face. I made up my mind that I had been behaving like a brute.

"What are those senseless fellows at the White Blackbird to me," muttered I, "as compared with one of Polly's sweet bright looks? I will give the whole thing up. I'll draw the line just here now. We shall be off duty early to-night. I'll go home and astonish Polly!"

But, as night fell, the blinding drift of a great storm came with it. We were belated by the snow which collected on the rails, and when we reached Earldale there was a little girl, who had been sent on in care of the conductor who, must either wait three of four hours for a way train in the cold and cheerless station, or be taken home across a snowy field by some one who knew the way.

I thought of my own little children.

"I'll take her," said I—and lifting her up I gathered my coarse, warm coat about her, and I started for the long, cold walk under the whispering pines along the edge of the river. I honestly believe she would have frozen to death if she had been left in the cold station until the way train could call for her. And when I had left her safe in charge of her aunt, I saw by the old kitchen time-piece that it was ten o'clock.

"Polly will think I have slipped back into the Slough of Despond," I said to myself, with half a smile; "but I'll give her an agreeable surprise!"

Plowing down amid the snow-drift, through a grove of pine trees that edged a ravine at the back of my house, I sprang lightly on the doorstep; the door was shut and locked. I went around to the front. Here I effected an entrance, but the fire was dying on the hearth, and little Bertie, tucked up in his crib, called out:

"Papa, is that you?"

"Where is mamma, my son?" said I, looking eagerly around at the desolate room.

"Gone out with the baby in her arms to look for you," he said. "Didn't you meet her, papa?"

I stood a minute in silence.

"Lie still, Bertie," said I, in a voice that sounded strange and husky even to myself. "I will go and bring her back."

And I thought with dismay of the blinding snow-storm outside, the treacherous gorges which lay between here and the White Blackbird, the trackless woods, through which it was difficult enough to find one's way even in the sunshine of noonday, and—worst of all—the lonely track, across which an "express" shot like a meteor at a few minutes before midnight. Oh, heaven! what possible doom might I not have brought upon myself by the wretched passion in which I had gone away that morning.

The town clock, sounding dim and muffled through the storm, struck eleven as I hurried down Eleven—and who knew what a length of time might elapse before I could find her? And like a fiery phantasmagoria before my mind's eye, I beheld the wild rush of the midnight express, and dreaded—I knew not what. For all that I could realize was that the storm was growing fiercer with every moment, and Polly and the baby were out in its fury!

As steadily as I could I worked my way down toward the track, but more than once I became bewildered, and had to stop and reflect before I could resume my quest. And when, at length, I came out close to a ruined wood and water station on the edge of the track, I knew that I was full a half a mile below the White Blackbird.

And in the distance I heard the long, shrill shriek of the midnight train!

Some one else had heard it, too, for, as I stood thus, I saw, faintly visible through the blinding snow, a shadowy figure issue from the ruined shed and come out upon the track, looking with a bewildered, uncertain air up and down—the form of Polly, my wife, with the little baby in her arms!

I hurried down to her as fast as the rapidly increasing snow-drifts would let me, but I was only just in time to drag her from the place of peril, and stand, breathlessly holding her back, while the fiery-eyed monster of steam swept by with a rush and a rattle that nearly took our breath away!

"Polly!" I cried, "Polly! speak to me!"

She turned her wandering gaze toward me, with her vague eyes that seemed scarcely to recognize me.

"Have you seen my husband?" said she. "One Jacob Cotterel, brakeman on the local express?"

"Polly! little woman! don't you know me?" I gasped.

"And I thought, perhaps," she added, vacantly, "you might have met him. It's very cold here, and—and—"

And then she fainted in my arms.

The long, long brain fever that followed was a sort of death. There was a time when they told me she never would know me again, but, thank God, she did. She recovered at last. And since that night I never have tasted a drop of liquor, and, please heaven, I never will again. The baby, bless its dear little heart, wasn't harmed at all. It lay snug and warm on its mother's breast all the while. But if I hadn't happened to be close by them at that instant the night express would have ground them into powder!

And the white stripe came into my hair upon the night of that fearful snow storm. That's how it happened, sir.

Professor Marsh, of Yale college, has recently discovered in the cretaceous deposits of Kansas the remains of a great number of toothed birds Scientists aver that the discovery and study of these remarkable extinct forms by Professor Marsh has thrown much light upon the derivation of the birds, and furnishes another very strong link in the chain of evidence in favor of the theory of evolution, which is now almost universally accepted by naturalists, to account for the origin of the existing forms of organic life.

Lane Subsided.

The late John Pettit in the years 1854-5 was the circuit Judge by appointment of Gov. Wright, and with all his faults was regarded as one of the best nisi prius Judges ever on the bench in Indiana. He was prompt and fearless, and if not always correct was at the least honest. Wm. F. Lane, better known as Frank Lane, was the leading criminal lawyer in Pettit's court. He was not a man of much ability but could talk all day about nothing. On one occasion he defended a man for stealing, and on the coming in of the jury with a verdict of guilty, Frank entered the usual motion for a new trial. The next morning after the clerk had read the minutes Judge Pettit, turning to Lane, remarked that he would take up the motion for a new trial made the day before. Frank replied that the prosecuting attorney was not in court, and that of course the case could not be taken up in his absence. "Go on, Mr. Lane, it is the prosecuting attorney's business to be here," replied the Judge. But I am not ready, your Honor," interposed Lane; "I want time to look up authorities," "No authorities are necessary in this case in this court, Mr. Lane," said the Judge, "and no other business will be taken up until this case is disposed of. Go on with your argument, Mr. Lane." Frank found he was in for it, and commenced talking, talking on very little that was relevant to his case; the truth was he had no case. About the time he had exhausted Pettit's patience the prosecuting attorney—the late Charles A. Naylor—entered the court room, and listening a moment at the entrance to the bar, and finding that Lane was talking about the case tried the day before, inquired of the Judge what Lane was doing with it in his absence. "What does Mr. Lane want?" "I don't know," responded Pettit; "I have been listening to him here for three-quarters of an hour, trying to find out, and I don't believe he knows himself!" Lane subsided, the Judge overruled the motion, ordered the prisoner to be brought in, who was sent to the Jeffersonville prison, and the case was at an end.

England's Great Brewers.

Among those who have been for a long time at the top of fortune's tree are the great Brittish Brewers at Burton on-Trent, but even they have now for some time been threatened with diminished profits The first firm which took to brewing "East India pale ale" was that of the Abbotts, of Bow, near London; but eventually the Basses and Alsops, of Burton-on-Trent, got hold of the trade and made it their own. Bass' grandfather was a carrier, residing at Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, in the days when Dr. Johnson used to pay visits to his friend the rich parson there. He owned the enormous vans, with four horses, which then did all the traffic betwixt that part of the country and London, and with some of his accumulated profits his son went into business at Burton-on-Trent. The India trade in great measure made him, but now it is falling off, not only because people find light wines suit them better, but because the Indian breweries are now doing a large business. In Australia, too, flourishing breweries are cutting into Bass' trade, while here lager beer is a serious competitor. In Guinness' stout the falling off is far less marked, because it is so largely prescribed as a tonic, and, moreover, many persons can take it who cannot take ale. Mr. Bass, worth some $6,000,000, is a very public-spirited citizen of munificent character. He has long been in Parliament, and may, no doubt, if he please, have from Mr. Gladstone a Baronetcy, as his neighbor, Sir Henry Alsop, had from Lord Beaconsfield. There is a prevalent notion that the famous ale's excellence is due to the water of the Trent, but as a matter of fact it is made from spring water within the precincts of the brewery.

The Chestnut Harvest in the Apennines.

The chestnut harvest, which takes place in October, is the greatest event of the year in the Apennines, and furnishes a recreation, rather than a task, to all classes of the population. The schools have their annual vacation in that month, that the children may assist in it; and it is difficult to find hands for any extra household work while a pleasant gipsy life goes on under the trees. The steep woods are then alive with merry parties picking the mahogany brown nuts from among the fallen leaves, and dropping them into long canvas pouches slung at the waist for the purpose. The boughs are never shaken to detach them, and the burs fall singly as they ripen, rustling through the leaves, and breaking the forest silence with a heavy thud as they strike the ground. They lie till picked up from day to day, during the appointed time for gathering them, which lasts a month, and is fixed by municipal proclamation—commonly from Michaelmas Day, September 29, to the feast of SS. Simon and Judy, October 28, but sometimes extending by special request, if the season be unusually late, for ten days longer. Any one wandering off the recognized paths through the woods during that period is liable to be shot by the proprietor, as in the Swiss vineyard in vintage time, but this sanguinary law seems to remain a dead letter. After the legal term has expired, the woods are free to the whole world, and are invaded by troops of beggars, gleaning any chance belated chestnuts which falling now, are the prize of the first comer. Those which drop at any time on a road passable for wheeled vehicles are also public property, and, as the highway runs through chestnut woods, the poor have a little harvest by the roadside. The proprietors of woods too extensive for the gathering to be done by the members of their own household engage a number of girls to assist, giving them food and lodging for forty days, and to each two sacks of chestnut flour on her departure. After their day's work in the woods they are expected to spin or weave in the evening for the benefit of the housewife, who thus gets her supply of yarn or linen pretty well advanced in this month. The poor girls look forward to being employed in this way as a great treat, and will often throw up other occupations rather than lose it. In a dry season it is indeed sufficiently pleasant, for the lovely weather of a dry October among these Tuscan highlands conjure up a more dismal picture than that presented by the dripping chestnut woods if the autumn rains have chosen that month for their own, when the sleeting floods of heaven thresh down the withered leaves as they fall, and the soaked burrs have to be fished out of the swirling yellow torrents that furrow the ground in all directions. Wet or dry, however, October, unless the yield be exceptionally scanty, is a season of abundance and rejoicing through the country, while the peasants consume the fresh chestnuts by the sackful, not makes open-air life unalloyed pleasure; but, on the other hand, one can hardly roasted, as they are eaten in the cities, but plainly boiled and eaten hot from the husk. The great mass are spread on the floor of the drying-houses—blind deserted-looking buildings scattered through the woods for this purpose, and which in the autumn seem to smoulder internally, as the smoke of the fire lit to extract the moisture from the fresh chestnuts escapes through all the interstices of the roof and walls. From the drying-house they are taken to the mill and ground into *farina dolce*, a fine meal of pinkish color and sickly sweet flavor, which forms the staple food of the population. From this they make *polenta* or porridge, in other districts made from Indian meal, and *necci*, round cakes baked between chestnut leaves, which are kept and dried for the purpose, with the result of imparting a slightly pungent flavor of smoke that the stranger will hardly find an improvement. Other delicacies, too, are made from the chestnut flour, such as cakes covered with chocolate and sugar, but none of them are likely to commend themselves to northern palates.

"He Is Our'n!"

One of the post-office agents who was making a trip through the northern part of the Lower Peninsula, Michigan, this summer, came across a mail route through the woods from one hamlet to another, with a weekly average of two letters and one paper in the bags. The carrier wore a coon-skin cap and rode a pony about as fat as a case-knife, and he took things so easy that the agent saw fit to question him a little:

"My man, do you realize that you represent the United States?"

"Wall, I kinder reckon."

"And you feel the responsibility, I presume?"

"Bet yer goggles I dew."

"You know you must brave all perils to get your mails safely through?"

"That thar' hoss an' me ar' good fur anything twice our size, I reckon."

"If attacked by robbers, what would you do?"

"Bury 'em!"

"Suppose you were offered money to give up the mail bag?"

"No danger o' that, mister. I don't believe the hull county could scrape up fifty cents."

"There are awful fires in these woods sometimes?"

"K'rect I've seen b'ars roasted alive when they wasn't within a mile of the flames."

"Well, now, if you were to find yourself surrounded by a fierce forest fire what would you do?"

"Fire all around?"

"Yes."

"No chance to burrow under or fly over?"

"No."

"Wall, mister, it would be kinder tuff, but I'd remember that I represent the government. I'd kill my hoss, eat the mail, and die shouting: "We have met the inemy, and he is our'n!"

Pure Old Cognac.

"Give me a little old brandy doctor," replied the reporter.

"Very well, sir," replied Dr. Leffman, who is the state microscopist of Pennsylvania. "You shall have a bottle to put in your pocket. As you see, I take about half a pint of rectified spirit and mix with it a few drops of coloring solution and concentrated essence of brandy—that is, the brandy flavor prepared by the druggist, and by brisk agitation the mixture acquires the appearance of cognac. You like a little bead? Very well; I add a little out of this vial, a preparation of nitro-benzoin or artificial oil of bitter almonds. Now, as I pour it out, the bubbles remain for some time at the top, However, it does not taste ripe or full-blooded yet, so I add a few drops of a preparation principally composed of glycerine and called by the trade 'age and body.' Another good shake, and all I need is a label certifying that the article is 'ten year old Cognac brandy,' and there you have my brandy ready for market. Of course, the experiment has been a very hasty one. I simply intended to show you the principle. In practice about half a pound of each of the substances I have just made use of would be added to forty gallons of rectified spirits, and a very respectable and by no means injurious brandy is the result. In brief, the adulteration of spirituous liquids—that is the artificial production in a few hours by chemical process of a similar result to that attained by nature in the course of months, or even years—has every claim to be regarded as a triumph of science.'

Some of the samples of ice analyzed by A. Rudiger yielded large quantities of albuminoid ammonia.

A Roman Banquet.

The following is a description of a Roman banquet which took place about 75 B. C., on the ninth Calends of September. This supper, which corresponded more nearly with the dinner of modern times, was given by Lentulus, to celebrate his inauguration as Flamen Martialis, an officer who ranked among the flamines second only to the Flamen Dialis. The company comprised seven of the pontifices, Q. Catulus, M. Æmilius Lepidus, D. Syllanus, P. Scævola Sextus, Q Cornelius, P. Volumnius, P. Albinovanus, the *rex sacrorum* C. Cæsar, and L. Julius Cæsar the augur. The party, however, was not limited to men. There were present four of the vestals—Popilia, Perpenia, Lirinia, and Arruncia (the remaining two of their colleagues were probably obliged to remain at the temple to attend the sacred fires), the wife of Lentilus, Publicia, the flaminica, and his mother-in-law Sempronia. The presence of the vestals may occasion some surprise, but their position was in many respects anomalous. The honors paid to them were very remarkable. They were attended by a lictor when they went out, and even consuls and governors made way for them. Like the peers of England, they gave their evidence without taking an oath. The duties of their office were required to be very strictly performed, and the most terrible punishments awaited any violation of their vows. They enjoyed a fair amount of liberty, and were allowed to walk about the city, to attend theatres and gladiatorial exhibitions, where the best places were reserved for them, and they were, as we see, sometimes present at social entertainments. They were even able, after thirty years' service as vestals, to unconsecrate themselves and to marry. The company at Lentulus' banquet was arranged in three triclinia, with ivory couches. The pontifices occupied two of the triclinia, and the third was given to the ladies. From the recumbent positions of the guests, who were said to lie in the bosoms of each other (*alicujus in sinu cubare*), it would not have been decorous for the ladies and gentlemen to occupy the same couch, and it was, indeed, only in the later days of Rome that the ladies adopted the custom of reclining at table. The repast generally commenced with the *antecœna*, for which it was usual to serve *hors d'œuvres* for the purpose of stimulating the appetite. but on this occasion the *menu* of the *antecœna* or *gustatio* contained some dishes which were tolerably solid. Raw oysters *a discretion* (*ostrea cruda quantum vellent*), several kinds of shell fish ("echini, pelerides, spondyli, glycomarides, murices, purpuræ, balani albi et nigri urticæ"), thrushes, asparagus, fatted fowls, oyster patties, ortolans, haunches of a goat and wild boar, and rich meat made into pasties. For the *cœna* there were pork, wild boar, fish patties, pork pies, ducks, teel soup, hares, rich meat roasted, wheaten cakes and rolls. The conversation is not recorded, but it is to be hoped that the company (following the advice given in the "Atticæ Noctes" of Aulus Gellius) avoided painful and involved subjects, and limited their discourse to the common topics of every-day life.

The Census of Great Britain

On the night of April 4 the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, including the islands in British waters (the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands), together with the army and navy and merchant seamen abroad, was found to be 35,246,562, an increase of 4,147,236 as compared with the returns of the census of 1871. The females exceed the males by a little over 700,000. The percentage of population for England was 69.8; for Wales, 3.8; for Scotland, 10.6; for Ireland 14.6 The remainder, 1.2 per cent. was distributed between the Isle of Man (0.2), the Channel Islands (0.3), and the army, navy, and seamen abroad (0.7). The density of population in England and Wales is 440 to the square mile. The greatest density is in the mining and manufacturing counties. Lancashire has over 1,700 to the square mile, and Middlesex (outside of London), 1,364. Six counties in England and one in Wales have over 500 to the square mile. London has 486,286 houses and a population of 3,814,571, having increased over half a million in the past ten years. The density of population in London is now 32,326 to the square mile. Liverpool ranks next to London in England, with a population over 550,000; Birmingham has over 400,000; Manchester and Leeds each exceed 300,000; Sheffield and Bristol have over 200,000 inhabitants each. Curiously the population of Manchester has fallen off 10,000 since the census of 1871.

Blonde Hair Changed to Black.

A recent paper from Prof. Prentiss, records a very remarkable change in color of the hair of a lady patient who had been treated several months for blood poisoning with jaborandi, a Brazilian plant used in medicine. This medicine, which is given to produce sweating in certain rare cases, was first given to the patient in subcutaneous injections in December last. At that time, and previously, her hair was a light blonde, but within about two weeks a change toward a darker color was a perceptible, which increased until, in the middle of January, the hair became of a chestnut color. In May the color was nearly a pure black, which it still retains, although there is a slightly apparent tendency to return again to a lighter color. At this is the only recorded case of this plant (which is not, however, in common use) having produced any perceptible change in the color of human hair, it becomes a matter of interest to know how this change was brought about and how often it might accompany the use of this remedy. A microscopic examination shows the hair to contain a greatly increased quantity of pigment matter, and scientists now await with interest the results of future growths to ascertain whether they will retain their old color or retain that newly acquired.

—The rose gardens of Adrianople cover 14,000 acres.

—Coaches were first let for hire in London in 1625.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

What ought not to be done, do not even think of doing.

If you do not wish to trade with the devil, keep out of his shop.

An idle reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before.

All women wish to be esteemed—they care less about being respected.

It is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it.

A man who don't know anything will tell you the first chance he gets.

A gilded frame makes a good picture in the eyes of nearly all the world.

While learning adorns a man, let us remember that truth ennobles him.

It is right to be contented with what we have, but never with what we are.

Nothing can constitute good breeding that has not good nature for its foundation.

A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.

Blessings on the head of him or her who laughs the blues out of a weary heart.

Virtue requires no other recompense than the tribute of self-approbation and respect.

A man looks at a woman from head to foot—a woman looks at a man from foot to head.

No reproof or denunciation is so potent as the silent influence of a good example.

We are acquainted with the justice of God, but know nothing about his jurisprudence.

Good intentions are the seeds of good actions, though they do not always produce them.

Education is the proper employment not only of our early years, but of our whole lives.

As the prickliest leaves are the driest, so the pertest fellows are generally the most barren.

The smaller the calibre of the mind the greater the bore of a perpetually open mouth.

Never attempt to convince a woman of anything by argument—you must resort to emotion.

If you wish that your own merits should be recognized you must recognize the merits others.

Advice is like snow, the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

"Heaven made virtue; man the appearance;" and, very naturally, man prefers his own invention.

He that does a base thing in zeal for his friend burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.

God would have been very illogical and cruel if, having made Life what it is, he had not made Death.

One of the most important rules of science of manners is an almost absolute silence with regard to yourself.

It is easy enough to make a man laugh, but to gain his respect, at the same time, is not so easy a thing.

The man who cannot take care of himself is about as safe among wild beasts as among his fellow-beings.

The wealthy miser lives as a poor man here; but he must give account as a rich man in the day of judgment.

Almost anybody can send a boy on an errand but only the wealthy have leisure to spare to wait for him to get back.

There is no better reward than the approval of our own conscience. It is worth more than all others together.

To form true men, it is indispensable that this precept should be engraven on their hearts—Fear nothing but remorse.

Those whom we have loved and lost are no longer where they used to be, but, ever and everywhere, where we are.

The reputation of a man is like his shadow—gigantic when it precedes, and pigmy in its proportions when it follows him.

Style is the only frame to hold our thoughts. It is like the sash of a window—a heavy sash will obscure the light.

Deathbed repentance is burning the candle of life in the service of the devil, then blowing the snuff in the face of Heaven.

Good temper, like a sunny day, sheds a brightness over everything. It is the sweetener of toil and the soother of disquietude.

One reason why the world is not reformed is, that everybody would have others make a beginning, and thinks not of himself.

Women who love are always afraid they are not loved. Women who are not loved always flatter themselves that they are loved.

The winter frost must rend the burr of the nut before the fruit is seen. So adversity tempers the human heart to discover its real worth.

Wickedness can be seen through the thickest fog, but virtue has to have an electric light turned on it before it will be recognized by the world.

Exclusively of the abstract sciences the largest and worthiest portions of our knowledge consists of aphorisms, and the greatest and best of men is but an aphorism.

When a man is dangerously ill, the law grants dispensation, for it says: "You may break *one* Sabbath on his behalf, that he may be preserved to keep many Sabbaths.

A thorough-paced antiquarian not only remembers what all other people have thought proper to forget, but he also forgets what all other people think it proper to remember.

An apology in the original sense was a pleading off from some charge or imputation, by explaining or defending principles or conduct. It therefore amounted to a vindication.

I never work better that when I am inspired by anger; when I am angry I can write, pray and preach well; for then my whole temperament is quickened, my understanding sharpened, and all mundane vexations and temptations depart.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29., '81.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square....	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
¼ column...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column...	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00
1 column...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

P. C. Weidemyer and J. M. Dick, preachers.
Rev. P. C. Weidemyer will preach next Sunday evening—English.
Sunday School, 2 P. M.—M. I. Jamison, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.
Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—D. A. Musser, supt.

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.
English preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday afternoon.

United Brethren.

Rev. Tallheim, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—H. E. Duck, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
C. W. HARTMAN, Sec. R. B. HARTMAN, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. ERHARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
J. B. Hartman, Sec. John Kreamer, Pres't.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN K. RUNKLE, of Potter,
J. G. LARIMER, of Spring.
PROTHONOTARY,
J. C. HARPER, of Bellefonte.
SHERIFF,
THOMAS J. DUNKLE, of Rush.
REGISTER,
JAMES A. McCLAIN, of Boggs.
RECORDER,
FRANK E. BIBLE, of Spring.
TREASURER,
D. C. KELLER, of Potter.
COMMISSIONERS,
A. J. GREIST, of Unionville.
JOHN WOLF, of Miles.
AUDITORS,
P. P. MUSSER, of Millheim.
J. S. PROUDFOOT, of Milesburg.

President Garfield's Funeral.

ELBERON, N. J., September 21.—For an hour the remains lay in state at Francklyn Cottage before the funeral. The President is laid out in the suit of clothes which he wore on inauguration day. His left hand is laid across his breast, after the manner he had in life. This was done in order to make his resemblance as near to life as possible. The casket lay in the hallway on the lower floor, with a soldier at the head and foot of it. The casket is black with silver handles, and upon the top is a silver plate with the inscription:

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD,
BORN NOVEMBER 19, 1831.
Died President of the United States, September 19, 1881.

LEAVES FOR WASHINTON.

The religious services were conducted by Rev. Charles Young, of Long Branch. After the conclusion of the servives at the Francklyn cottage Mrs. Garfield accompanied by her son Harrry, Colonel Swaim, Colonel and Mrs. Rockwell and Dr. Boynton and C. D. Rockwell came from the Francklyn cottage and entered the first coach. The members of the Cabinet and their wives followed and took seats in the second coach. Mrs. Garfield was heavily veiled, and in passing to the train exhibited the same fortitude, which had characterized her manner throughout. Very soon President Arthur, Gen eral Grant and Secretary Blaine entered the train and it moved off promptly at ten o'clock amid thousands of mourning hearts.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The special train bearing the remains of President Garfield, which left Elberon at 10 a. m., reached Washington at 4.35 p. m. the passage from Elberon to Washington was one continued manifestation of sympathy and sorrow. In the populous cities, in the smaller villages and even in the country through which the train passed, demonstrations of sympathy and sorrow were everywhere seen. At the larger cities multitudes of people assembled and stood absolutely silent with heads uncovered as the train passed by, while the tolling of bells, flags flying at half-mast and the funeral drapery which covered many buildings, all added to the solemnity of the scene. At numerous points along the route beautiful floral offerings were observed, and at several places the track was literally covered for a distance of more than a hundred yards with ferns and flowers.

A vast throng of people were assembled about the depot to do honor to the illustrious dead, every avenue and approach being densely packed with jostling, but in every instance quiet and orderly citizens.

As the train rolled slowly into the depot every head upon the platform was uncovered, and a stillness as of the grave pervaded the vast throng, which for more than an hour had been patiently waiting upon the outside. Soon Mrs. Garfield, assisted by Secretary Blaine, descended from the car and taking his arm upon her right and that of her son Harry upon her left she walked directly to the carriage in waiting. She entered the state carriage and was followed by her daughter Mollie, her son Harry, Mrs. Rockwell and Miss Rockwell.

As the casket was being borne by eight soldiers to the hearse the Marine band played "Nearer my God to Thee," while every head was bowed and many eyes were dimmed. After the casket had been placed in the hearse the remainder of the party entered their carriages and took their place in the procession. President Arthur's carriage followed immediately after the hearse, and in it were President Arthur, Secretary Blaine, Chief Justice Waite and Secretary Windom. The carriage containing Mrs. Garfield and daughter were driven down Pennsylvania avenue to Four-and-a-half street, and thence to the residence of Attorney General MacVeagh, whose guests they will be during their stay in the city.

The officers of the army and navy drew up in parallel lines on either side of the hearse, and the Marine band played with much sentiment, "Nearer my God to Thee." With solemn tread the remains of President Garfield were borne into the rotunda and placed upon the catafalque.

At 5.30 p. m., the lid of the casket was opened and the face of the late President was exposed to view. Noiselessly President Arthur and Secretary Blaine approached and gazed upon the face of the dead and then slowly and sadly passed out of the hall. A line was formed by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright and one by one those present advanced and glanced at the emaciated and discolored face of the dead President.

The public at large was then admitted, and hundreds of persons testified by their reverential conduct and mournful countenances the sorrow which they experienced in looking upon the features of their murdered President. The body will lie in state day and night until Friday evening.

Mrs. Garfield to-day expressed her sincere desire not again to see the White House, but will remain at the residence of General MacVeagh.

At least 5,000 people have viewed the remains of President Garfield up to this hour, 11 p. m. A great many people are still in line. The members of the Cabinet met this evening at the residence of Secretary Blaine to arrange the details of the journey to Cleveland.

THE LAST JOURNEY.

Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock the funeral train carrying the mortal remains of President Garfield left Washington for Cleveland. The train passed over the Northern Central to Bridgeport, opposite Harrisburg, thence via Pennsylvania Railroad to Cleveland. No stoppages were made along the route and no ceremonies had. Mrs. Garfield was altogether averse to these demonstrations. But thousands of people had gathered at the different stations to see the passing train. The casket containing the remains could be distinctly seen through the large glass windows by those who were fortunate enough to get near the train.

AT CLEVELAND.

Exactly at 10:30 on Monday the funeral services began in the presence of a vast multitude of people. The burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rt. Rev. Bishop Bedell, after which the Rev. Ross C. Houghton, of the first M. E. Church of Cleveland, delivered a solemn and impressive prayer. Rev. Isaac Errett, of Cincinnati delivered an eloquent address from the following text: "And the archers shot King Joshia, and the king said to his servants, have me away, for I am sorely wounded." He spoke for forty minutes, and when he closed a hush for a moment hung over the audience. Rev. Jabax Hall then read General Garfield's favorite hymn, which was beautifully sung by the vocal society. The hymn begins:

"Oh reapers of life's harvest,
Why stand with rusted blade
Until the night draws 'round thee,
And day begins to fade."

At 11.45 o'clock Dr. Charles Pomeroy delivered the funeral prayer and benediction. There were then a few moments of commotion and of preparation. The Washington Marine band played "Nearer my Good to Thee." As the military escort lifted the coffin from the car and carried it into the vault, the local committee of reception, Secretary Blaine, Marshall, Henry and one or two personal friends standing at each side of the entrance. None of the president's family, except two of the boys, left the carriage during the exercises, which occupied less than half an hour. Dr. J. P. Robinson, as president of the day, opened the exercises by introducing Rev. J. H. Jones, chaplain of the Forty-second regiment, Ohio volunteers, infantry, which General Garfield commanded. Chaplain Jones spoke at considerable length of his old comrade in arms.

Thus was the second martyr President laid to his last resting place in Lake View Cemetery, one of the loveliest burial grounds of the country, while at the same moment thousands of true christians all over the land were assembled in solemn worship, imploring the Great God to take into His tender care and keeping the bereaved family, and to have mercy on the entire nation.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT'S PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—It is stated that President Garfield left no will, and that during his sickness he said he did not wish to make one; that he was willing to trust to the courts of the country to make an equitable division of his property among the members of his family. The value of his property is about $25,000, including his property in this city, which is mortgaged.

The agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of New York says President Garfield was insured for $25,000 in that company. He was also insured in other companies, but to what amount is not known.

ARTHUR INAUGURATED.

Chester A. Arthur was publicly inaugurated President of the United States at the capitol in Washington on Friday, although he had taken the oath of office in New York, before. Chief Justice Waite administered the oath in the presence of some forty persons, notably among whom were Generals Grant and Sherman, some senators and members of congress. The following is the inaugural address:

For the fourth time in the history of the republic its chief magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered president, his protracted sufferings, his unyielded fortitude, the example and achievement of his life and the pathos of his death will forever illumine the pages of our history. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the constitution to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers foreseeing the most dire possibilities made sure that the government should never be imperilled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of popular government than the fact that, the chosen one of the people be struck down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor, which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare, to ensure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit and to see that the nation shall profit by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country. Our fiscal policy as fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign interests and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, tranquility and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard; no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of congress. The constitution defines the functions and powers of the executive as clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the constitution, relying for aid on Divine guidance and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

The Cabinet to Remain.

A cabinet meeting was held immediately after the ceremony of administering the oath. A proclamation was then signed by the president designating Monday next, that being the day on which the funeral is to take place, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the country. No other business was transacted. The members of the present cabinet were requested to retain their respective positions, to which they individually assented. It is authoritatively learned as well as indicated by the president's inaugural, that there will be no session of congress until the regular session in December next.

GUITEAU INTERVIEWED.

He Requests His Brother-in-Law to Defend Him at the Trial.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—District Attorney Corkhill to-day called at the jail, and being admitted to Guiteau's cell informed him that the grand jury would be in session next week and that his case would then be called up, and that an indictment would probably follow. Colonel Corkhill offered to telegraph to any counsel Guiteau might desire, intimating that it was the intention to give him an early trial. The offer was accepted, and later in the day Colonel Corkhill sent a telegram for the prisoner to Cuiteau's brother-in-law, George M. Scoville, of Chicago, in which he requested that gentleman to come here and defend his case. Guiteau also requested Scoville to obtain the assistance of some able lawyer, and suggested the name of Emory Storrs, of Chicago, as such person.

President Arthur called an extra session of the U. S. Senate, to meet October 10th proximo.

Looks Like Business.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MACVEAGH has retained the Hon. Benj. H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, and George Bliss, of New York, to conduct the star-route prosecutions.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY ABOUT WOLFE.

It looks like the beginning of a revolt destined to purify, elevate and cleanse the party politics of the State soma time in the future. It is impossible to predict how large a segment of the party Wolfe will carry with him in the present campaign. If he takes 25,000 or 30,000 votes, or one Republican in fifteen, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer is elected.—*North Waks Record, Ind.*

There is no mistaking the fact that Mr. Wolfe has a very respectable following in the matter and he seems determined to test the full strength of the Independent power in the State. The Democracy will possibly profit by this clashing of the clans, and should they nominate a popular candidate may carry off the prize.—*Shamokin Times Dem.*

The strength of both parties will be developed as the campaign proceeds. Wolfe is an able man, and as he has given out that he will stump the State he may do some harm—at least many Republicans are of this opinion.—*Delaware County Republican.*

A Good Year for Independents.

From the Bloomsburg Columbian, Dem.

If the Independents have the courage to maintain their convictions the year 1881 will see the overthrow of Cameron and the enfranchising of thousands of voters who have blindly followed the directions of the machine managers.

The Issue Between Wolfe and Bailey.

From the Titusville Petroleum World, Rep.

General Bailey represents the principle that might makes right in party action, while Mr. Wolfe represents the idea of the absolute supremacy of the popular will and the integrity of individual independence. The candidacy of Bailey advocates a perpetuation of machine rule and the wrongs it has fostered in party management, while that of Wolfe upholds the doctrine which teaches that a party incapable of correcting its own abuses has no claim to the support and confidence of the people.

Serious Trouble in the Ranks.

From the Northern Tier Reporter, Dem.

Without doubt this trouble in the Republican ranks will be more serious than the Stalwarts of the party are willing to acknowledge.

Give Wolfe a Fair Hearing.

From the Easton Free Press, Ind. Rep.

Mr. Wolfe has promised to appeal to sound common sense on or about October 1. We shall give him a fair hearing and, in common with thousands of other Republicans who cannot favor Cameron dictation and arbitrary machine rule, judge him by his arguments.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the late residence of Elizabeth Holloway, deceased, Aaronsburg, Pa., on Saturday, October 15th, 1881, the following described real estate in said town, bounded on the east by lot of John J. Frank, on the south by Strawberry alley, on the west by land of J. H. Wyle and on the north by Plum street. Thereon erected a two story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.
TERMS: One half of purchase money on day of sale and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
Sale to begin at one o'clock, and if not sold the property will be publicly rented for one year.
JACOB HOLLOWAY,
Trustee.

EXECUTORS' PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers, executors of the estate of Jonathan Philips, late of Millheim, deceased, offer at private sale until October 15th, 1881

A SPLENDID FARM,

situate two miles west of Millheim on the turnpike, and about four miles from Coburn station, on the Lewisburg & Tyrone rail road, now occupied by Henry Frankenberger, containing 61 acres, and 116 perches, about 55 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered. The improvements are a good brick dwelling house, bank barn and all other necessary outbuildings. A fine young apple orchard in good bearing condition, and variety of other fruit trees, as well as never failing water, also on the premises. It is altogether one of the most desirable small farms in Penn's Valley. For particulars apply to
JOHN P. RUNKLE,
Centre Hill,
B. O. Deininger,
Millheim,
Executors.
5t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Catharine Held, late of Millheim, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for payment.
B. O. DEININGER,
Executor.
Millheim, Sept. 8th, 1881- 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Wm. C. Hosterman, deceased, late of Walker township, Centre County, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.
REBECCA J. HOSTERMAN,
C. W. SECHRIST,
Administrators.
Hublersburg, Pa. 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Philip Ertle, late of Gregg township, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises in Haines township, about three miles east of Aaronsburg, Pa., on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1881, a valuable farm, bounded on the west by lands of John W. Stover, Benj. B. Stover and others; north by lands of Benj. B. Stover, Michael Weaver's estate, Philip Stover and others; east by lands of David Krape and Aaron Duttweiler's estate; and south by lands of Jacob W. Stover, containing 113 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is woodland of fine growing young timber.
The improvements are, a two-story dwelling house, bank barn and other necessary outbuildings. A never-failing spring of good water is near the house. An apple orchard of about three acres is on the premises.
TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. of one third of the purchase money on day of sale. The balance of one third on confirmation of sale. One third in one year, with interest and the balance in two years with interest. The last two payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day.
DAVID ERTLE,
Administrator.

· FARMERS'

Supply Store.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

The most complete plow made. Light running and durable. Price reduced Three shares—"C" share for ordinary plowing; "B. S." share for dry ground, and "S" share for hard baked soil or stony land, chilled and polished; price 50 cents each. It is the best plow in the world for plowing dry baked or gravely soil. We challenge any other plow to compete with it.

Grain Drill.

The very best; gum spring, rear shifter, fertilizer attachment, with other improvements. Lowest prices.

Fodder Cutter.

Cuts and crushes fodder. Warranted to do more satisfactory crushing than any other fodder cutter made. Will also cut Hay and Straw.

Farmer's Chop Mills,

Cider Mills with Presses, hand or horse power,

Best Clothes Washer

warranted for 5 years, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. *The best, most efficient and most durable washer in the world.* It has no rival and is the only machine that will *wash perfectly clean without rubbing.* It can be used in any size tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. Is so simple and easy operated that the most delicate lady, or child 10 years old can do the work. It is made of Galvanized Iron and is the only washer that has the *Rubber Bands on the Rollers* which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes. Price very low.
No Family can afford to do without it.

Threshers and Separators.

The GEISER Thresher and Separator, for 4 to 10 horses. The HEBNER Level-tread Power and Separator for 1 and 2 horses.

Bells.

Farm, School and Church Bells, of the most improved make at very low prices.

Sewing Machines.

We sell a $40 machine for $20.
We sell a $45 machine for $23.
We sell a $50 machine for $25.
We sell a $55 machine for $27.50,
We sell a $60 machine for $30.
Warranted to be new, first class machines in every respect. It pays farmers and others to come to our store to buy their supplies.

Conklin Wagons.

Cortland Buggies, Carriages, and Platform Spring Wagons.

Two-horse Cultivators.

For cultivating fallows, at very low prices.

Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Spring-Toothed Harrows.

And a full line of Farm Implements always on hand. Call and see the GIANT CROSS-CUT in operation.

Store opposite Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa.

ALEXANDER & CO.

THE NEW VICTOR.

SIMPLICITY SIMPLIFIED!

Improvements September, 1878.

Notwithstanding the VICTOR has long been the peer of any Sewing Machine in the market—a fact supported by a host of volunteer witnesses—we now confidently claim for it greater simplicity, a wonderful reduction of friction and a rare combination of desirable qualities. Its shuttle is a beautiful specimen of mechanism, and takes rank with the highest achievements of inventive genius. *Note.*—We do not lease or consign Machines, therefore, have no old ones to patch up and re-varnish for our customers.

We Sell New Machines Every Time.

Send for Illustrated Circular and prices. Liberal terms to the trade. Don't buy until you have seen the

Most Elegant, Simple and Easy Running Machine in the Market.—The Ever Reliable VICTOR.

—VICTOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,—
Western Branch Office, 235 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

IT WILL PAY YOU
—TO VISIT—

J. R. Smith & Co.'s

MAMMOTH SUPPLY DEPOT,

NOS. 110, 113 & 114 FRONT STREET,

MILTON, PA.

We are now offering the largest stock and greatest variety of

Furniture, House Furnishing Goods, &c.,

in the State, at PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, consisting in part of Rich and Plain Furniture

All the latest Designs,

in Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany and Ebony. We make a

Specialty in Parlor Suits,

and will sell them lower than any Party in the state. Prices ranging FROM $30 TO $300. If you contemplate buying a

PIANO, ORGAN OR SEWING MACHINE,

it will pay you to write us for prices. We also carry a large line of extra Super, Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpets.

A Good Brussels Carpet at 70 cts. per yard.

Our stock of Plain, Cut and Engraved Table Glass-ware, Plain and Decorated French China, Silver Plated-ware, Lamps and Chandeliers, &c.,

is well worth your inspection. Our sales exceed those of any House in our line in the state.

LOW PRICES DO IT.

We extend an invitation to you to visit us and will take pleasure in showing you through our various Departments.

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Store.

WM. R. CAMP,
PROPRIETOR.

Walnut & Fancy Chamber Suits, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sinks, WASHSTANDS, Parlor Tables, Breakfast Tables, Extension Tables, Wood and Cane Seat Chairs, Mattresses, Spring Beds, and everything else in the Furniture line at the lowest prices. I hope to merit the patronage of the public by good work and moderate prices. Please call and see my stock before you go out of your own valley for your furniture. You can do fully as well at home as you can anywhere else.

TRY ME!

READERS!

When in want of a pair of Boots, Shoes or Rubbers send to Kamp's Lock Haven and you can get them as low as in Philadelphia or New York. If they don't suit you, you can return them and get your money back. First class goods at low prices is my motto.

JACOB KAMP.

To Country dealers, I will sell at wholesale prices, freight added.

The Model Grocery.

S. P. KEKSTETTER,
Proprietor.

MARKET STREET, LEWISBURG, PA.

Dealer in first class Groceries of all kinds, Flour and Feed, Wood and Willow Ware.

Queensware a Speciality.

sell a *White Granite Tea Set,* 46 *pieces, for* $30. All other Queensware in proportion.

Just received the finest lot of China Ware ever brought to this place.

If you come to Lewisburg dont fail to give me a call and get the best bargains you ever had.

Farmers' Supplies.

SEEDS.

Mammoth and Small Clover Seed.
Choice Timothy Seed.
White Clover Seed.
Alsyke, or Swedish Clover Seed.
Orchard Grass Seed.
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.
Red Top Grass Seed.
Lawn Grass Seed.
Meadow Foxtail Grass Seed.
Meadow Fescue Gross Seed.
Sweet-scented Vernal Grass Seed.
Rough-stock Meadow Grass Seed.
Hard Fescue Grass Seed.
Tall Oat Grass Seed.
Crested Dogstail Grass Seed.
Perrenial Rye Grass Seed.
Italian Rye Grass Seed.
Florin, and other grass seed,

Farmers and owners of pasture lots can grow *grass* instead of weeds, by sowing a mixture of the above seeds. It has been demonstrated by practical experiment that a variety of grass will keep up a continuous pasture and prevent the growth of weeds.

FERTILIZERS',

We can deliver to Coburn and Spring Mills Stations, the very best fertilizers made. Bakers High Grade Ammoniated Bone Phosphate in Car load lots, only $35.00 per ton, in cars at Station.
South Carolina Bone Phosphate only $29.00 per ton, in car load lots, at Station.

Farmers Supply Store opposite Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa.

ALEXANDER & CO.

EXCELSIOR

STEAM DYE WORKS

LEWISBURG, PA.

W. Davis,

Proprietor.

My Factory has all the machinery and facilities of a first class establishment of its kind. My experience in the business extends over many years, both in this country and in Europe, and am therefore enabled to do strictly first class work at moderate prices.

THE JOURNAL STORE,

Millheim, Pa.,

has accepted an agency from me. All goods brought there for dying will be returned free of extra charge.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29., '81.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—Four houses were burglared last Thursday night in Sunbury.

—Our farmers are done seeding now. We havn't taken the census yet to ascertain how many have asked God's blessing on their labors.

—Marble door steps of the best Sutherland Falls marble, made at the Millheim Marble Works at a moderate price. tf

—The subscriptions to the fund for the benefit of President Garfildl's family have reached the sum of $266,000.

—A splendid, strong 2 horse spring wagon for sale. None better in the valley. Price moderate. Inquire at the Journal office. tf

—Buckingham's Dye for whiskers is an elegant, safe and reliable article, cheap, and convenient for use; will not rub off. Try it!

—The farm of Jonathan Philips, deceased, near Millheim, is now offered at private sale by the executors. Read the advertisement. 5t

—The masons are at work on the foundation walls of the Lutheran church. The subscription books are still open and you still have an opportunity to subscribe.

WANTED.—About 3500 first class 1½ inch yellow pine flooring in the rough. Need not be fully dry. Inquire at the *Journal* office. tf.

—The Star Literary Society of Spring Mills, will hold an entertainment at that place on Friday, Sept. 30th, 1881. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

—A valuable mare was stolen from Mr. Thomas Scholl in Haines township the other Wednesday night. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the recovery of the animal.

P. S. The mare was recovered.

—WANTED, at the *Journal* office, on subscription or other accounts, 10 bushels of potatoes, 25 bushels of corn, several gallons of good apple butter. If you have any of these articles to spare and owe us, bring them along.

—Where can you get first-class shoes at a reasonable price? Where else than at Stam's store! He has the largest, finest and cheapest stock in town. Follow our advice and call at his place.

—J. A. LIMBERT, the new mail contractor, has procured a fine new wagon and is prepared to carry express packages and other goods from Coburn to Woodward and all intermediate points at reasonable charges. tf

—Millheim Lodge No. 955, I. O. O. F., held its regular semi-annual election last Saturday evening. The following is the result: *Noble Grand*—B. F. Stover; *Vice Grand*—W. L. Bright; *Assistant Secretary*—Jonathan Dinges.

—The fall season has already opened at the grand millinery, notion store of B. Harris, Lewisburg. You can not find a better place in the state for ladies' hats or in fact anything else that enters into the line of a full-sized notion store. Patronize Harris.

—We recently heard somebody remark that somebody else said that several other persons thonght that an axe factory at Coburn would be a good thing for the neighborhood to have. We think so too, but are not able to build one, nor can we even trace the rumor to any satisfactory source.

—The rumor that there is a serious case of small pox in town is entirely without foundation. The other week one of our young men returned home after an absence of some time and soon after became a little sick, and the attending physician did for a few days think his case would develop into small pox. The doctor's fears however were groundless and the young man is up and about again.

CORNER STONE LAYING.—The corner stone for the new Evangelical Lutheran Church at Millheim will be laid, D. V., on Sunday October 16th, proximo. Divine services begin on Saturday evening previous. Several visiting ministers will be present. *The usual collections will be taken up.* The christian public is cordially invited to attend.

JOHN TOMLINSON,
4t Pastor.
(Centre and Clinton county papers please copy.)

—Dear, christian reader, do you wish to see a pleased woman, namely that particular woman whom above all others it is your privilege and duty to pease? Then do as we did. Go to Alexander & Co's Implement Store, Bellefonte, and buy her a Walker Washer. Why, our wife, just after using the institution a single time, is ready to recommend it very highly to all the ladies in christendom, without regard to their politics or church relation. She calls Col. Shortlidge blessed, "a gentleman and a scholar" for having persuaded us to buy the machine. That's what she does. 2t

—The Journal gives as full an account of the President's funeral ceremonies as its limited space permits. It is very difficult for a weekly paper to select what to publish from the vast amount of news given by the daily papers. We try to give the substance, that which is most inneresting to the average reader.

—Memorial services on the death of President Garfield were also held in the M. E. Church, Rev. J. Benson Akers officiating. Several select portions of scripture were read and an impressive sermon delivered from the expressive and beautiful words of Jeremiah, 48:17—"How is the strong staff broken, and the beautiful rod."

—They are going to have a funny hog race at the Sunbury fair, as will be seen by the following call for a hog by the President of the society. If any of our farmers have a suitable hog he might get a good price for it down there:

A HOG WANTED.—Wanted for the Sunbury Fair, which will be held at Sunbury on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October, 1881, a hog, either of the Sunfish or Cayotte stock. The hog must be thin, slim, elastic and strong, and have a good set of running gears. The snout should be lengthy, well drawn out, thin and turned up a little at the "rooter," and it ought to be long enough to reach the third potato row through any fence. He should be able to trot or run at the rate of 2.40 when pushed by the boys. The hog is to be bought for the Sunbury Fair; will be shaved, well greased and put on the track for the boys to catch, and for the amusement of the crowd.

R. H. AWL, President.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

An Opportunity to Visit Baltimore, Washington and Richmond by the Great Pennsylvania Route at Half Usual Rates.

Williamsporters and others will be offered a splendid opportunity to witness the ceremonies of the Oriole celebration in Baltimore, which takes place October 10th, 11th and 12th, and the centennial celebration at Yorktown, October 13th to 21st, and also to visit the national fair at Washington, Oct. 11th to 14th, as excursion tickets will be sold from all ticket stations on the line of the Northern Central railway and Philadelphia and Erie railroad division of the Pennsylvania railroad from October 7th to 15th, inclusive, good to return for ten days, at one fare for the round trip, or good to return for 21 days at one and one-half fare (in one direction) for the round trip.

At Baltimore, during the Oriole carnival, there will be interesting and attractive features every day. On the 10th, grand parade of police, fire department, militia, societies, &c., &c., turning one of the gunpowder water works, which will be commemorated by the playing of beautiful fountains, of unique and elaborate designs. Oct. 11th, reception of the distinguished French guests of the nation at the city hall. Grand Oriole pageant in the evening. October 12th, entertainment and grand ball to the French visitors at the Academy of Music.

The programme of the celebration at Yorktown, as announced by the committee, is as follows:

Thursday, October 13. The formal opening of the Moore House (the scene of the capitulation) and the inauguration of the celebration by an address from the president of the association, with a reunion of the descendants of officers and soldiers of the revolution.

Friday, October 14. Addresses by the Hon. Carl Schurz, Frederick R. Candert and Prof. Elie Charlier. A grand ball in the pavilion.

Saturday, October 15. A grand national regatta, with Yorktown centennial silver prize to winning crews. Pyrotechnical displays and illuminations.

Sunday, October '6. Religious services in the grand pavilion, conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Keane, of the Catholic diocese of Virginia, assisted by his grace Archbishop Gibbons, of Maryland, and in the afternoon by Rev. John Hall, of New York.

Monday, October 17. Anniversary of the sending of a flag of truce by Lord Cornwallis, asking a cessation of hostilities; also, the anniversary of the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, meeting of commercial, financial, and industrial associations; benevolent organizations, &c., with appropriate addresses by distinguished representatives American citizens.

Tuesday, October 18. Opening address by the chairman of the congressional commission and an address of welcome by his excellency the Governor of Virginia. The laying of the corner stone of the centennial monument, with appropriate ceremonies and addresses, by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia and invited Masonic orders of the United States.

Wednesday, October 19. An address from his excellency, the President of the United States. An oration by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. A poem by James Barron Hope, of Virginia. An ode, written by Paul H. Hayne, of South Carolina, and rendered by a mammoth choir and chorus under the direction of Professor Charles L. Siegel, of Richmond.

Thursday, October 20. Grand military review, participated in by the citizen soldiery from all portions of the United States.

Friday, October 21. A grand naval review, participated in by all classes of vessels in the United States navy.

This general programme, as outlined, will be so enlivened for each day's entertainment by vocal and instrumental music and military displays, either of general parades and reviews or competitive drills, so as to assure attractiveness and novelty therein. The national fair at Washington will embrace besides the usual exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, trotting and pacing races, competitive military exercises, and bicycle and chariot races; and, as the competition is open to to the world, it is anticipated that it will really be one of the grandest displays of the season.

News Miscellany.

The Harrisburg *Independent* makes the following practical suggestions concerning our public roads, which if passed into a law would be of greater public benefit to the people generally than any law we have had for years:

"We want a new road law compelling supervisors to macadamize a certain number of miles every year. If such a law had been passed twenty years ago, to day we would have elegant roads in every section of the country, and it would have been done at a great saving to the tax payers of the country. There is another thing that should be done, and that is to plant trees on both sides of the roads. In the summer months driving over our roads is killing on the horses, and anything but pleasant to the people who travel over the roads. There is any quantity of dust, but no shade. It is nothing but the broiling hot sun and dust.

In Europe the public roads are lined on either side with shade trees, which is a great relief to the horses and travelers. The great majority of farmers in this country seem to have an aversion to shade trees. There are comparatively few farm houses in the country that are surrounded by shade trees. They are exposed all day to the rays of the broiling sun, and must be anything but comfortable at night.

A COUNTERFEITER CAPTURED.

Arrested by Constables Near Indiantown Gap, Lebanon County.

READING, Pa., September 21.—While out hunting near Indiantown Gap, to-day, Constables Ranger and Gates discovered a counterfeiting shop and arrested the man who was busily engaged moulding trade dollars. He gave his name as George Hummel, brother of Josiah Hummel, one of the Raber murderers. Several moulds and plates and a number of spurious trade dollars were found.

John Billet, a respectable farmer of Spring Garden township, York county, died in the county hospital at York on Wednesday evening of prostration. Billet was a religious enthusiast, and attended a number of camp meetings during the summer, taking an active part in the services, and finally became insane upon religious matters.

In the whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long contained series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, wich are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1.30
Corn	45
Rye	75
Oats White	30
Buckwheat	
Flour	6.50
Bran & Shorts, per ton	25.00
Salt, per Brl	1.75
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	
Butter	32
Hams	16
Sides	8
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	23
Potatoes	75
Lard	11
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	6
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.00
Stove "	5.20
Chestnut "	4.80
Pea "	3.50
" by the car load	3.20

Fifty cents per ton additional when delivered in Millheim.

S. R. Peale. H. A. McKee.

PEALE & McKEE,

Attorneys-at-Law.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office opposite Court House.

B F. KISTER,

FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

MILLHEIM, PA.

Shop next door to Foote's store, Main St.

BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS made to order, and satisfactory work guaranteed. Repairing done promptly and cheaply, and in a neat style.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE

Gettysburg, Pa.

The first term of the next Collegiate year will begin Sept. 8th 1881.

The Faculty and Instructors are the following:

Milton Valentine, D. D.,
President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science.

Luther Henry Croll, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Rev. Adam Martin, A. M.,
Professor of the German Language and Literature, and of Greek.

Rev. Henry Eyster Jacobs, D. D.,
Franklin Professor of the Ancient Languages

John A. Himes, A. M.,
Graeff Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of History.

Rev. Philip M. Bikle, A. M.,
Ockershausen Professor of Phisics and of Latin. And others.

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Clover
Flour, &
Feed,
Coal,
Plaster
& Salt

MILLHEIM PA.,

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

MILLHEIM
POTTERY

Millheim, Centre Co., Penna.

ULRICH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

would most respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to manufacture everything in their line of first class quality. They have found a superior kind of clay and will constantly keep on hand a full line of

CROCKERY, BREAD & PIE DISHES, PLAIN & FANCY FLOWER POTS, STOVE COLLARS, &c.

Hoping to merit the confidence of the public by furnishing the best grade of ware they would respectfully solicit a share of its patronage. 1y

TO ADVERTISERS.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

An advertiser who spends upwards of $5,000 a year, and who invested less than $350 of it in this List, writes: "Your Select Local List paid me better last year THAN ALL THE OTHER ADVERTISING I DID."

IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LI
IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST.
IT IS AN HONEST LIST.

The catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper.

The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for single States ranges from $2 to $80. The price for one inch one month in the entire list is $525. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $2,080.14. The list includes 962 newspapers of which 187 are issued DAILY and 765 WEEKLY. They are located in 788 different cities and towns, of which 26 are State Capitals, 363 places of over 5,000 population, and 465 County Seats. For copy of List and other information address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7.00	9.45	2.20	6.45
Lewisburg ar	7.15	10.00	2.35	7.00
Lewisburg lv	7.25			
Fair Ground	7.30	10.06	2.30	
Biehl	7.41	10.21	2.51	
Vicksburg	7.47	10.30	2.57	
Mifflinburg	8.03	10.51	3.13	
Millmont	8.25	11.20	3.35	
Laurelton	8.35	ar 11.35	3.46	
Wicker Run	9.00		4.11	
Cherry Run	9.17		4.30	
Fowler	9.37		4.50	
Coburn	9.48		5.02	
Spring Mills	10.15		ar 5.30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon ar	6.50	ar 9.30	ar 1.20	ar 6.30
Lewisburg	6.35	9.15	1.05	6.15
Fair Ground		9.10	1.00	6.10
Biehl		9.01	12.48	6.00
Vicksburg		8.56	12.42	5.55
Mifflinburg		8.43	12.25	5.40
Millmont		8.25	12.02	5.20
Laurelton		8.15	11.50	5.10
Wiker Run		7.48		4.47
Cherry Run		7.31		4.30
Fowler		7.10		4.10
Coburn		6.58		4.00
Spring Mills		6.30		3.30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kane, Corry and Erie, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Emporium, also Elmira, Watkins, Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Day Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport, Lock Haven and Renovo, Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg via Lock Haven, also Elmira, Watkins and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 12th, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	9 09 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 05 a. m.
"	arr. at Erie	7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	4 20 p. m.
"	" Renovo	5 30 p. m.
"	" Kane	10.05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	12 10 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 00 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 55 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven	7 05 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	7 35 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 20 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	12 05 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	3 20 p. m.
"	" Kane	6 00 a. m.
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven	11 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 40 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	6 45 p. m.
"	" Erie	11 35 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo	9 00 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 00 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 35 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 15 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 35 a. m.

Erie Mail and Fast Line and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

1881. MIDSUMMER. 1881.

H. R. WHITCOMB,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Takes this method to announce to the people of Penns, Brush and Sugar Valleys that after a highly successful season he still has,

25,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING,

to select from, and in order to reduce this large stock quickly he has reduced his prices from 10 to 50 per cent.

We have revolutionized the Clothing business in Lock Haven. You can get as good a suit from us as any tailor can make, and at less than half the price; and for style and fit they are often superior. Boys like stylish suits as well as men, and we have them in all grades.

Boys Clothing is a Specialty With Us.

No use looking for better goods for boys than we have—you can't find them. No living man shall be allowed to give their customers better value for their money than can always be found at my store. And where is the mother that likes to make children's clothes? Can't make them fit. "Never look well", is the complaint of every one. We've got all grades and they are just cute and nobby as they can be. A change of weather means a change of clothes; a change of clothes requires a change of patterns and styles of materials. The house that has the choicest and newest changes in styles and patterns is likely to secure the greatest number of new customers and best please and retain its old patrons. In these days it is not everything that looks like clothing that will sell, but in the keen competition between different houses it will be the survival of the fittest.

OUR CLOTHING IS

Unequalled in Quality,
Unexcelled in Style,
Unexceptional in Fit.

And the people have, by a large majority, decided to patronize

WHITCOMB.

We have a much larger stock of new style Hats than all the other stores in Lock Haven together, and our prices are always the lowest. Full stock of Trunks, Bags, &c. Gents' Furnishings, a large line of

BOOTS & SHOES

sold at from 10 to 25 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else in this section. call and see us. Spcial prices to parties from a distance.

WHITCOMB,
BIG FLAG SIGN,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

BEE HIVE

Dry Goods House of Lock Haven for

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1881.

Never since the establishment of this great Dry Goods House have we done such an extensive business as we have done this spring. We will in a few days open our fourth immense stock for the Spring and Summer of 1881. The people of Lock Haven, Clinton and Centre counties are showing their great appreciation of the wonderful bargains we are offering in our entire stock. First class goods, only honest dealing, no misrepresentations and low prices always win. This is the motto on which we have built up our enormous trade and will here say that we fully appreciate the liberal patronage of the People in sustaining a first class Dry Goods Store in Lock Haven, which it has been our humble effort for some years to establish.

Our Dress Goods DEPARTMENT

especially attractive and excels any effort we ever made in Fineness of Stock, Fineness of Patterns and in its great variety.

500 YARDS BEAUTIFUL

SUMMER SILKS

at 40, 45 and 50 cts per yard. Beautiful Black Dress Silks at 75 cts a yard. Heavy Gros Grain at 1.25 warranted not to crack or wear glossey. Beautiful Brocades in Black and all Colors. All colros of Satins and Dress Silks. 1000 yards Best Lawns in remnants from 3 to 15 yards. 9 cts, worth 15 cts.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Black and Colored Cashmeres

ever shown in Lock Haven at astonishingly low prices, and all the new Styles of Dress Goods to be found in any city store. 500 yards of the best Pantings for Men and Boys' wear, ever shown in this city. 10000 yds. Bleached and Brown Muslins to be sold at wholesale prices. 6000 yds. best Calico warranted fast colors at 4½ cts. Great bargains in Table Linen, Tickings and Towlings, &c. 200 Parasols 25 per cent less than usual price. 1000 Pairs Ladies Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves at prices that will astonish every one who is a judge of their value. An immense stock of Stockings, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

Never was there shown in Lock Haven such a stock of Body Brussels Tapestry Brussel, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpet, as we show this season and our trade is really immense on them. Beautiful Capets from 20 cts. a yard upwards.

Come. See and be Convinced

that the Bee Hive Store offers decided advantage over every store in Central Pennsylvania in every thing in the dry goods line. Everybody welcome to the BEE HIVE, 65 MAIN STREET

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

J. J. EVERETT,
Proprietor.

DOMESTIC

IT STANDS at THE HEAD

SO LIGHT
A Child can Run it.
SO SIMPLE
It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG
It Never Wears Out.

DOMESTIC

LADIES!

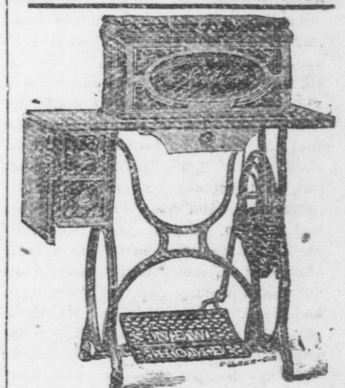
USE "Domestic" Paper Fashions

1826 LADIES' DOLMAN. 9 Sizes. 30 to 46 Inches, Bust Measure. Price, 30 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co.,
NEW YORK.

THE ONLY PERFECT
SEWING MACHINE.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME



Rapidly superceding all others wherever introduced.
Pronounced by an army of happy purchasers to be the BEST.
The NEW HOME is positively
The Simplest, Easiest Running,
Most Reliable, and
Most Durable Sewing Machine ever invented.
It operates Quickly, Quietly, and without fatigue to the operator.
Full information, Descriptive Catalogues, &c., free on application.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 Union Square, N. Y.
And Orange, Mass.

Hills Archimedean Lawn Mower Co.
Of Hartford, Conn.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
NEW ARCHIMEDEAN
and CHARTER OAK
Lawn Mowers.

These Mowers have become celebrated throughout the World, where lawns are cultivated, as being the most perfect and desirable Lawn Mowers ever made. They stand at the head of the list of Lawn Mowers in the U. S. and Europe. They contain all the improvements that experience in their manufacture can suggest; are beautifully finished, thoroughly made and do splendid work on every variety of lawn.

Hand Mower Sizes, from 8 to 18 inches. Pony and Horse Sizes, 24, 28 and 32 inches. Send for Circulars.

SOLD BY OUR AGENTS EVERYWHERE
21-3m

FREE BY MAIL.
WONDERFUL CURES
HOPELESS CASES OF
CONSUMPTION

Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Debility and All Chronic Diseases, 20 years of great experience, 2,000 hopeless cases cured. Astonishing discovery of new treatment to quicly fatten, make blood and build up the system. Invalids caused to eat and digest enormously and gain 3 to 5 pounds per week. Vital and healing force is rapidly and powerfully increased. New life and vigor imparted the first few days. Severest cases of Consumption, bed fast and given up to die, cured in 2 to 3 months. Inflamation in the Lungs removed, Hectic Fever and Night Sweats, and Cough made loose, and easy, or checked in 36 hours. The treatment exhilerates, exalts, arouses all organs into healthy vigorous operation. It is also the greatest cure on earth for Liver, Kidney, Heart, Head, Blood Skin, Female and Nervous Diseases, Seminal Weakness, all diseases of children, and the Opium Habit. We are honest in our offer, and earnestly invite you to write or come home if it is too late, no matter what your disease, even if abandoned by the ablest physicians. Describe your case. Trial free to all who come here. A trial package of our medicines worth $2 to $4 sent by mail to all who send us the names and addresses of all afflicted in their vicinity and 5 cents to pay postage, B. S. DISPENSARY. Berrien Springs, Mich.

WOULD YOU BE RESTORED TO SOUND MANHOOD? *A Cure Guaranteed.* Sufferers from the above disease (Nervous Debility) will find permanent relief from the use of EGAN'S COMPOUND ELIXIR and ORGANIC PILLS. Not a quack nostrum but the genuine prescription used in my regular practice for the past seven years. Elixir, $2 per package or 3 for $4. Pills $1 per box, or 3 for $2. Severe cases require 3 to 5 bottles of the Elixir, with two or three boxes of the pills. Goods sent to any address on receipt of price. J. Y. EGAN, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

GILMORE & CO.
LAW & COLLECTION HOUSE,
629 F Street, Washing on, D. C.

Make Collections, Negotiate Loans and attend to all business confided to them. LAND SCRIP, Soldier's Additional Homestead Right and LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

An Old American Jockey.

Mark Ransom Walker lives at No. 81 Plane street, Newark, N. J. He is the oldest living native American horse jockey and trainer. He is 82 years old. He was born in Dover, near Boston, and rode running horses in races over 70 years ago. His father, who was a famous horse trainer, taught him to ride as soon as he could sit in a saddle. He has blue eyes, regular features, gray hair, mixed with a little brown, and a small but compact figure. His hands are palsied. "Runnin' horses ain't what they was when I was a youngster," said Mr. Walker to a reporter, "for they ain't got the bottom now to run three an' four mile heats a couple of times in one afternoon. Seventy years ago horsemen wouldn't give much for a horse that couldn't stand two or three four mile heats in a day. I'll never forget the great four-mile race, best two in three, heats of four miles each, between the North an' South, which come off at Craig's Point, near Boston, in 1814. It was a blisterin' hot day, an' clouds of dust nearly hid the wagons and people that crowded the road between Boston an' Cambridge. Thousands of people crowded round the race course. The South had matched Watch Eye, a fine bay horse, agin Sam Purdy's fast Little John, a rattlin' runner. Rich planters planters backed their horse with their last dollar an' then put up their slaves agin the Northern men. A little darkey boy in a pink suit rode Little John an' a white boy was mounted on Watch Eye. Folks cheered like mad when the horses was brought out. Little John won the first heat by a length, an' he took the second heat easy. The Northerners won heaps of money. The next day Peacemaker, Revenge, and two other good ones started in the three-mile race. Arthur Hyde, of Boston, owned Peacemaker, an' the New England folks put their money on him. The New Yorkers an' Southerners backed Revenge, a New York horse, Sam Purdy wanted Mr. Hyde to let the darkey who won with Little John ride Peacemaker, but Mr. Hyde said he had a Yankee boy who could ride. I was a little brown-haired, blue-eyed lad then, an' I had on a scarlet suit. In front of the judges' stand Mr. Hyde lifted me into Peacemaker's saddle, an' the Boston folks cheered me till they was hoarse; Peacemaker knowed me, an' I knowed what he could do, 'cause I had often rode him. Revenge took the first and a brown horse the second heat. Then I let old Peacemaker out, an' I just slid right away from the other horses, and won the next two heats and the race. The Boston folks pulled me from the saddle, carried me on their shoulders, an' men pitched gold and silver pieces into my cap, an' the women kissed me. Sam Purdy an' Mr. Hyde gave me nice presents, an' all the newspapers spoke about me. I was so light then that the men passed me over their heads on the track like a feather—I weighed ohly 54 pounds.

"I rode lots of 600 yards', half-mile an' mile races after that," said Mr. Walker, a satisfied smile playing about his thin lips, "an' I always won. With Calkin's Indian Chief, a fine black horse, Balkin's gray mare. They was both fast ones, an' the college students an' citizens made big bets. Then some fellers bought Decatur, from Commodore Decatur, of New Jersey, an' beat all Boston's best horses. In 1816 The Pride of the South, a famous Baltimore pony, was brought to Boston under another name to beat Indian Chief, an' Mr. Seeley, a great trainer, who owned American Star, timed Indian Chief on the sly. Then he an' his friends backed the Baltimore pony. The race was for $300 the horses to start on the score, the dash being only a quarter of a mile. I rode Indian Chief, an' when I saw Mr. Hartwood, the starter, move his lips I put the spurs to Indian Chief, who won by half a neck. In 1816 Little John was bought by Mr, Warren, who took him an' 26 other runners to Halifax, where he was to ship them to the West Indies to run agin English horses. I was hired to ride Little John. The English wouldn't let Americans take racing horses to the West Indies, so Mr. Warren sold all the horses except Little John and two others, which we shipped to Kingston in the name of an English firm. We was 31 days at sea, and got to Kingston one day too late for the races, but Mr. Warren sold Little John to Major McCrea, of the English Army, and he beat every horse owned by the other officers. I rode Cuban horses in Havana for a while, an' then went to Charleston, S. C., where I rode for planters at the races in New Orleans, Savannah, Macon, Raleigh, an' lots of other towns. The planters sent for me from every part of the South, an' I made a heap of money. At a great race meetin' in Concord, S. C., I rode the winnin' colts, overweights, in every race for four days. I rode an aged horse, full weight, for a planter named Dingwell, who had bet nearly all he was worth on the horse. He had never won a heat or race. Everybody was surprised when I landed the old horse a safe winner. Another match was made for $300, and there was great excitement. The colored jockeys was awful jealous, an' one of them, just as the horses was scored, shouted: 'That white Yankee won't win another heat or purse on this track.' He then ran away. I had the outside. In goin' round the back stretch my horse fell like a shot, an' I was picked up insensible. A white powder had been scattered on the track where the horse fell. Dingwell offered $25 for the capture of the darkey who used the powder. All that night several hundred darkies hunted for him in the swamps, but he got away. I never knowed what the powder was, but the trick was often played in the South. One jockey was killed by it. It was hot times on race tracks in them days. I saw men shot dead for not paying their bets, and a duel was a common thing. Them hot-blooded planters would shoot as quick as a wink. In Charleston I once saw 21 negroes hung together on a gallows, an' 87 in one week. They had planned to kill the white men an' black women an' keep the white women for themselves.

"Nearly sixty years ago I came to New York," continued Mr. Walker, "an' folks was goin' wild over American Eclipse, a horse that was never beat in a four-mile race. He was a sorrel, with a star, an' near hind foot white, 15 hands an' three inches high, an' had speed, bottom and strength. He was foaled at Dosaris, Long Island, on May 25, 1814, and Gineral Nat Coles, his owner, sold him to Cornelius Van Ranst when he was five years old. Eclipse beat Sea Gull, Flag of Truce, Heart of Oak, Lady Lightfoot, Sir Walter, Black-eyed Susan, Fear Naught, Slow an' Easy, Duchess of Marlborough an' Sir Charles an' Henry, the champion racers of the South. In the first race agin Sir Walter, the four miles was covered by Eclipse in 7:54, and in the second he done the first heat in 7:58. In November 1822, he was matched agin Sir Walter, a Southern horse, but the owner of Sir Walter paid forfeit. Both the horses ran one heat for $1,500 a side, Eclipse winnin' with ease, makin' the first mile in 1:45. Then Col. Bill Johnson, of Petersburg, Va., matched Henry agin Eclipse for $10,000 a side. That was the greatest race between the North and South. Over 60,000 people went to the course on Long Island to see the race. Billy Crofts rode Eclipse in the first heat, an' Henry won it—the only heat Eclipse ever lost. Sam Purdy mounted Eclipse for the second heat. He was dressed in red. The people cheered him an' he made Eclipse win the race easily. The Southerners were cleaned out of money by that race. Eclipse's time was 7:37 in the first heat, 7:49 in the second, and 8:24 in the third, so that he made the twelve miles in 23:50—a great performance. Henry carried 108 pounds an' Eclipse 126, but he never ran agin. I trained him once after that to race with Bertrand, a horse from the South, but Bertrand didn't show up. In my opinion, no horse that ever lived could beat Eclipse in a long race. In 1824 the New York Jockey Club took Gineral Lafayette to Harlem to see Eclipse, an' they took four military companies along. I brought Eclipse in front of the hotel, but the music of the band excited him. The militia skedaddled when he jumped, an' when I put him in the stable Gineral Lafayette made me go in the bar-room an' drink a glass of wine with him. I took charge of Henry in 1826 for Dr. Livingstone, of New York, who had bought him. Count Piper an' Lance were matched, an' Sam Purdy took four quarts of blood from Lance, so that Piper might have a show to win. Piper broke up on the home stretch, an' Lance happened to be near enough to win. Lance an' Ariel, brother an' sister, was both raised at Flatbush. Fashion an' Boston had a great race on the Union Course, an' Fashion beat the time made by Henry and Eclipse. If I remember right, Fashion covered the four miles in 7:32½. Billy Gibbon, of Chatham, N. J., raised Fashion. I fooled myself on that colt. Billy Gibbon wanted me to train the colt; but I had seen Billy on the track so long without winnin' that I refused, without seein' the colt. I wish I had taken his offer. But my days are numbered. Younger men are startin' the runnin' again. It's the only race worth lookin' at."

Life in high Altitudes.

The greatest height to which men have ever mounted is about five and a half miles above the sea level, and the balloonists who ventured on that experiment were very glad to come down. Short as their stay in the upper regions was, they were almost suffocated. The cold so benumbed their hands that, had they not taken the precaution to carry with them chemicals for the production of a little artificial heat, they would have become helpless and lost their lives from inability to pull a rope and let out the gas of their air-ship. The air which they breath was too thin to support life, and they felt all the sensations of partial strangling or drowning. Of course any labor at such a height was impossible. The census shows that the elevation at which men can live and work to advantage, and which they therefore generally choose, is a very low one. The average height of the United States above the sea level is about 2,600 feet. but the elevation of the population is only about 700 feet. A height of 10,000 feet is considerable less than two miles, yet of all the 50,000,000 of people in our country only 26,400 live at that elevation.

Not only men, but other animals and plants as well, find the struggle of existence harder as they rise higher. As plants and animals diminish in number, the means of supporting human life rapidly decrease, so that the upward growth of population, so to speak, is checked long before the cold becomec too severe to be endured, or the air too thin for breathing. The bulk of the little band who reach a height of ten thousand feet are miners, and could be nothing else. More than three-fourths of the whole population choose to live at less than one thousand feet, or considerable less one-fifth of a mile above the sea, and only three per cent. of the inhabitants make their homes at a height of two thousand feet. If it were possible to walk upward from the earth readily as upon its surface, an ordinary pedestrian in half an hour could pass the limit at which human life can be permanently maintained, and in little more than an hour he would reach a point where it could not exist at all. If the builders of Babel had ever scaled the mountains beyound their native plain no miracle would have been required to convince them that their impious enterprise was a waste of labor,

AGRICULTURE.

BARLEY FOR FEEDING.—In this country barley is used mainly for brewing; in Europe and Eastern countries it is fed to stock, particularly horses. As compared to oats it is more nutritious and less heating. The product of an acre of barley is of more value as food for horses or other animals than the product of an acre of oats of equal quality. The grain being harder when dry than oats, it cannot be consumed so well in a raw state, but if fed ground it should be soaked in water or boiled. When ground and fed in conjunction with cut fodder, there is nothing superior as food for working teams. Barley to keep the system open and the skin soft. So long as our American farmers grow barley with no use for it in view but malting, so long will it be subject to extreme fluctuations in price, and the business a risky and uncertain one for the grower. But when the value of it for feeding stock is realized the markets will be stedier and the profits of the crop more certain. Many farmers grow both barley and oats, the one to sell and the other to feed. It would be wiser, if the soil is good for barley—as most all soils are—to grow a portion at least for feeding purposes instead of oats. Ground barley is an excellent food for fattening hogs. We know from actual experience that horses will performe as much labor when fed on barley as they do when fed on oats. During the Mexican war all the grain that horses and mules had from the time the army left Jalapa for the interior was barley and corn, but mostly barley. Cavalry horses as well as those used for teaming purposes, could not be in better condition than they were.

INSTINCT OF PLANTS.—The root constitutes the plant's mouth. It terminates in a little sponge. The sponge drinks up the moisture from the surounding earth. Everybody has seen in the woods the roots of some trees planted by the birds or the winds in the crevices of a rock, wandering down the sides of the great boulder in search of nourishment. Dr. Davy tells of a case in which a horse-chestnut, growing on a flat stone, set out its roots to forage for food. They passed seven foot up a contiguous wall, turned at the top, passed down seven feet on the other side, found the needed nourishment there which their own barren home denied them. A yet more singular instance of this search for food is related. A seed had been droppdd by one of nature's husbandmen, a bird, in the decaying trunk of an old tree. It sprouted, put forth roots, branches and a little stem. But its roots in vain sought nourishment to the hearts of its dying fo ter mother. At length abandoning all hop of support from her, they pushed out from home to seek a living. They droped to the ground, a distance of sixty or seventy feet, and fastening there succeeded in securing an independent livelihood. As time passed on the old trunk died, decayed and disappeared. The new tree remained suspended as it were in midair, the roots proceeding downward and the branches upward from a point equi-distant between the two.

EFFECT OF FOOD ON EGGS.—It does not require much if any extra understanding on the part of any one to really see how the flesh of a fowl fed on wholesome food and water should be better to the taste than those fed at random, and upon all manner of unwholesome food. This applies equally to the eggs also. Any one can test this, if he so wishes, quite easily, by feeding on slop food, or food of an unclean kind, such as swill and decaying cabbage. The flesh of such fowls will quickly taint, and eggs will taste unsavory, at least to any one with an ordinay palate. Fresh air has much also to do with this matter. No flesh is fit for the table which is not allowed an unlimited quantity of pure air. If any person of ordinary discernment would consider the actual condition of highly stall-fed animal of Christmas and other similar times of rejoicing, he would be quite easily satisfied that although to look at, the stall-fed animal, which always lacks pure air, is the fattest, yet its flesh does not agree with the stomach as does that of healthy, ordinarily-fed animal. Some may say that the extra fat does this. I say not, for I have quite often kept account, and thought I do not touch a morsel of fat, I was troubled afterward with a disordered stomach, which never happened when I partook heartily of ordinary fine beef, both fat and lean.

SULPHUR is a good disinfectant in houses and pig pens. Sprinkled on bushes and vines, it does much toward preventing blight and mildew. Mixed with a lime white-wash and applied to the trunks and limbs of fruit trees, it has a similar effect in preserving their health and thrift. Flour of sulphur used with a bellows early in the spring, when an ounce of prevntion is worth a pound of cure, followed bp a repetition of the process as circumstances will decide, seems to be the general remedy for the grape mildew.

To give a horse a nice fine coat, feed him on any nutritious food, keep his skin clean, brush and rub the hair thoroughly, and often, keep him in a warm, comfortable stable, and in unusally cold weather blanket him. Blanketing will aid materially in given smoothness to the coat. There is no particular kind of food, drug or nostrum that will give a smooth coat to a horse, in the absenee of the above named conditions, and with them no drugs or condiments will be necessary.

CABBAGE is best given to poultry whole, hung up by the stalk. At first it may not be touched, but when one fowl begins to peck at it the result will be temped to keep on until little remains. Being suspended, it does not waste or become polluted, and it will remain in good condition to be eaten at will.

ONE hundred sheep hurdled on one acre of land fifteen days will manure it sufficiently for four successive crops.

The Optogram.—Soon after Professor Boll, the eminent German physiologist, made the discovery that images of external objects remained on the retina of animals after they had expired, it was suggested that the eyes of persons who had been murdered, or had otherwise met with a mysterious death, should be examined in order to see whether the last scene was not impressed upon their retina. Some clew might in such a case be found to the circumstances in which they had met their fate. The question has been exhaustively studied by Dr. Ayres in the laboratory of Professor Kuhne, at Heidelberg. Upward of a thousand experiments have been made by him, but all with poor success. The best results were got by exposing the eye of a living rabbit, which had been dosed with atropline, to a photographic negative of Professor Helmholtz, and on examination the eye was found to retain an imperfect optogram of his nose and shirt collar; but it disappeared in time, owing probably to the renewal of the visual purple by the circulation of the living creature. To exclude this effect Dr Ayres held the photograph to the dissevered head of a rabbit, and though the image obtained was more permanent, it was by no means distinct enough to warrant any hope of the optogram proving useful for the detection of crime.

HUMOROUS.

AN APE SOMEWHERE:—Skiggins who was invited to the country by a friend, who wrote that he wished to show him his apiary, wrote back to say he would go, but that was no inducement, for, much as he liked "animals of all kinds," he didn't care much to see a "cage full of monkeys."

[La Fayette Daily Journal.]

Anxious to Rise.

There's plenty of room up stairs, as Daniel Webster said to the young lawyer anxious to rise, but despondent of his chance to do so; but no one need injure himself either in climbing the stairs of fame or those of his own house or business place. The following is to the point: Mr. John Hutchinson, Supt. Downer's Kerosene Oil Works, Boston, Mass., writes: Mr. Patton, one of our foremen, in walking up stairs last week sprained his leg badly. I gave him a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil to try. He used it and an almost instantaneous cure was effected.

DOMESTIC FELICITY:—"It's hot you are, winter or summer," said the snappish wife to her drunken husband. "And it's scold you are winter or summer," he replied, with a malicious grin. "And it's school enough for me all this time," thought the young daughter, who was wishing for holidays.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Thomas O. Thompson, Esq., the Mayor's Secretary, who, some few days ago, slipped on a banana peel and sprained his knee, writes that St. Jacob's Oil acted like a charm."

"WHERE is the island of Java situated?" asked en Austin school teacher of a small, rather forlorn looking boy.

"I donno, sir."

"Don't you know where coffee comes from?"

"Yes, sir, we borrowed it ready parched from the next door neighbor."

Vegetine

For Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fever,

Or what is more commonly termed **Fever and Ague,** with pain in the loins and through the back, and indescribable chilly sensation down the spine, an irresistible disposition to yawn, pain in the eyes, which is increased by moving them, a blue tinge in the skin, and great listlessness and debility, VEGETINE is a **safe and positive remedy.** It is compounded exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it is one of the **greatest cleansers of the blood** that is or can be put together. VEGETINE does not stop with breaking **Chills and Fever,** but it extends its wonderful influence into every part of the human system, and entirely eradicates every taint of disease. VEGETINE DOES NOT act as a powerful cathartic, or debilitate the bowels and cause the patient to dread other serious complaints which must inevitably follow; but it strikes at the root of disease by **purifying the blood,** restores the **liver and kidneys** to healthy action, **regulates the bowels,** and assists Nature in performing all the duties that devolve upon her.

Thousands of invalids are suffering to-day from the effects of **powerful purgative nostrums, frightful quantities of quinine, and poison doses of arsenic,** neither of which ever have, or ever could, reach the true cause of their complaint.

Vegetine.

works in the human system in perfect harmony with **nature's laws,** and while it is pleasant to the taste, genial to the stomach, and mild in its influence on the bowels, it is absolute in its action on disease, and is not a vile, nauseous Bitters, purging the invalid into false hope that they are being cured. VEGETINE is a **purely Vegetable Medicine,** compounded upon scientific principles. It is endorsed by the best physicians where its virtues have been tested, is recommended **only where medicine is needed,** and is not a mixture of cheap whiskey sold under the cloak of Bitters.

Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength, and appetite. N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate agent,
Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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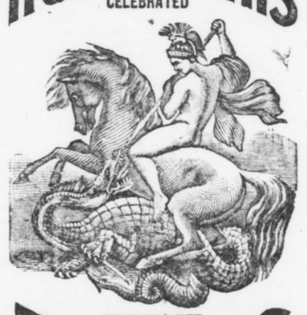

STOMACH

BITTERS

Malaria is an Unseen Vaporous

Poison, spreading disease and death in many localities, for which quinine is no genuine antidote, but for the effects of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not only a thorough remedy, but a reliable preventive. To this fact there is an overwhelming array of testimony, extending over a period of thirty years. All disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels are also conquered by the Bitters.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in **Dry Vegetable Form** in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in **Liquid Form, very Concentrated,** for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

A PARISIAN enters a poor restaurant and dines badly. In settling up, he says to the owner: "Dear sir, embrace me." "Hum, embrace you?" he says in astonishment. "Why, yes, for I really believe we shall never see each other again."

Worthless stuff!

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, woman and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy."

WHEN a Chicago little boy is bad, and his mamma orders him to stand in the corner and, he edges toward the door, and remarks. "Say ma, is it a corner in lard or a corner in pork?"

Be Sensible.

You have allowed your bowels to become habitually costive, your liver has become torpid, the same thing ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now be sensible, get a package of Kidney-Wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you've got any such or ans, for you will be a well man.—*Albany Argus.*

THE worse a politician is the greater the fuss he will make when an accusation is made against him. On the last day you hear him declaring that Grabriel is making a trumped-up charge.

Why Wear Plasters?

They may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action—a d at the same time it regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a p ckage to-day, and cure yourself. Liquid and dry sold at the Druggists.—*Binghamton Republican.*

JONES', boy has had a leg so lame that he couldn't walk to school for a week, and, after two doctors had failed to cure it, the old man had to get the lad a pair of club skates to fix him right.

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof.

CUPID'S STRATEGY:—"Durn the dog," he said; "I'll settle his hash for him when I go down there to see Kate to-night." And he proceeded to saturate the seat of his trousers with strychnine.

TO MAKE new hair grow use CARBOLINE, a dedorized extact of petroleum. This natural petroleum hair renewer, as recently improved is the only thing that will really produce new hair. It is a delightful dressing.

BASE BALL ITEM:—A Chicago deaf mute base ball nine has beaten a picked nine of hearing boys. The deaf mutes had never heard of the improved devices by which games are sold out.

"SINCE taking 'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher' that old sore of mine is entirely cured." Sold by all druggists.

ACCOMMODATING:—"Malaria!" said the Old Orchard Beach landlady: "well, no, we haven't got it. Folks hain't asked for it, but we'll get it for your family."

"I WOULD no more do without 'Sellers' Liver Pills' in my house," says a neighbor, "than flour." They always cure headache, constipation, etc.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL is accused of writing four plays in one year. Quite a literary feat; but Dr. Warren, it may be remembered, wrote Ten Thousand a Year.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound is a perfect specific in all chronic diseases peculiar to women.

"MONEY does everything for a man," said an old gentleman, pompously. "Yes," replied the other man, "but money won't do as much for man as some men will do for money."

Don't Die in the House.

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c.

MESSRS. MORGAN & HEADLY, Mutual Life Building, Tenth and Chestnut street s, have on hand a superb stock of extra fine quality Diamonds, which they offer at as low prices as stones of the first quality, perfect alike in color and shape, can be sold for.

A great French Philosopher

once defined a doctor to be "a person who pours drugs, about which he knows little, into a body concerning which he knows less, in order to cure diseases of which he knows nothing," and the empirical, barbarous, useless treatment of piles since the days of Hypocrates, when doctors burned the tumors off with red hot iron, down to the absurd wonderecures and nostrums of modern quacks, would seem to bear testimony to the wisdom of the Frenchman. The great modern benefactor of the modern race is now admitted by every one to be Dr. Silsbee, the discoverer of an infallible remedy in "Anakesis." This miraculous cure for the most painful of all diseases is regarded as the scientific triumph of the age, and is prescribed and endorsed by physicians of all schools. It is not taken internally, but applied as a suppository directly to the affected part. It gives instant relief, soothes pain as a poultice, presses up the tumors as an instrument, and ultimately cures piles by its medication. "Anakesis," Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy, is sold by all first-class druggists. Price $1.00 per box. Samples mailed free to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York.

Campaigns of General Custer

in the Northwest, and the Final Surrender of Sitting Bull.

Now ready. Clearest and latest history of Custer's last battle; final surrender of "Sitting Bull;" savage life faithfully portrayed, and special comment upon the military and interior departments, the Custer-Belknap trouble thoroughly ventilated, and the reasons shown why Custer was defeated. Every man, woman and child should read this work. 8vo. paper, price 75 cents. Energetic Agents and Canvassers wanted in every town. Address J. E. WALKER, P. O. Box 87, Brooklyn, N. Y., or AMERICAN NEWS Co., New York City, N. Y.

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and photograph or tintype to O.K. COPYING HOUSE, Portsmouth, Ohio. Will return by mail, free, enlarged copy for frame. W. A. FAZE, Manager since 1865.

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for this style of PHILADELPHIA SINGER. Equal to any Singer in the market. *Remember, we send it to be examined before you pay for it.* This is the same style other companies retail for $50. All Machines warranted for 3 years. Send for Illustrated Circular and Testimonials. Address
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